

DETAILED ACTION

This action is a **Non-Final** in response to RCE/Amendments/Remarks filed on 03/27/2008. Claims 1-27 are pending. Claims 1-27 are pending, which claims benefit of Application Japan 2000-205339 filed **07/06/2000** (Fujitsu-Japan).

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/27/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by **Lee** **et al** US006848080B1- filed Jun. 28, 2000 (hereinafter Lee), in view of **Chin** **et al.** US

20010029455A1 Nonprovisional of provisional 60/193,937 - filed March 31, 2000
(hereinafter Chin).

*Regarding independent **claim 15**,*

Lee teaches:

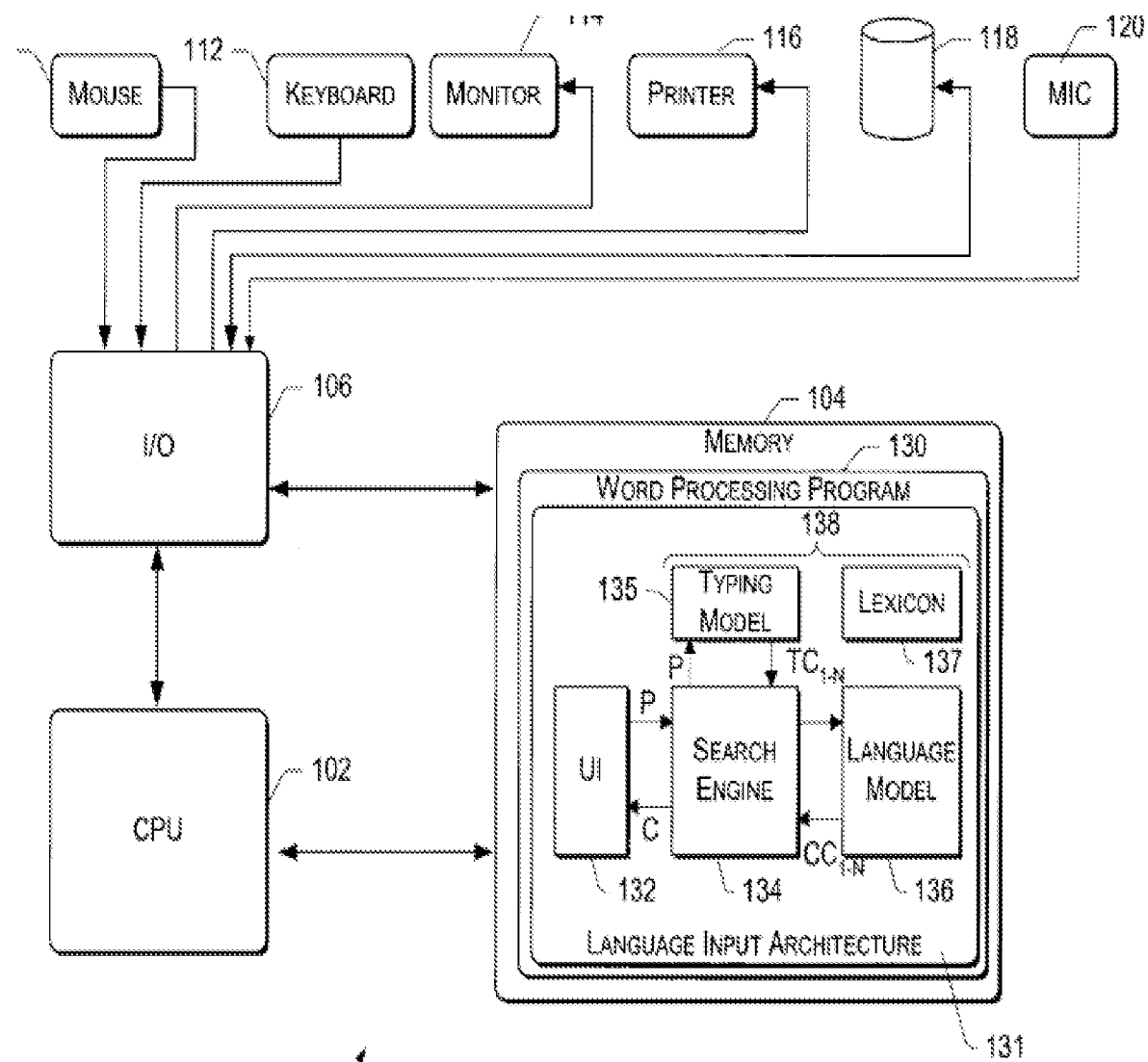
**A method of carryout a process depending on input character,
comprising: detecting a keyword from a candidate character string that is
being input by the character input function;**

(See Fig. 1, 3 and 8 and at Column 15, Line 60 through Column 16, Line 30→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the user interface (UI 132) allows the user to enter the input text string at step 802; the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the search engine 134; wherein each of the typing models generates probable typing candidates based on the input text, as represented by steps 804(1)-804(N). At step 816, the converted language text is displayed at the UI 132 in the same in-line position on the screen that the user is continuing to enter phonetic text.)

**and issuing a search request for dictionary data specified by the
keyword in a dictionary, which is selected as a search target on the menu
screen with respect to a dictionary search program;**

(See the Abstract→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input architecture has a search engine, one or more typing models, a language model, and one or more lexicons for different languages)

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*Fig. 1*

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*Fig. 3*

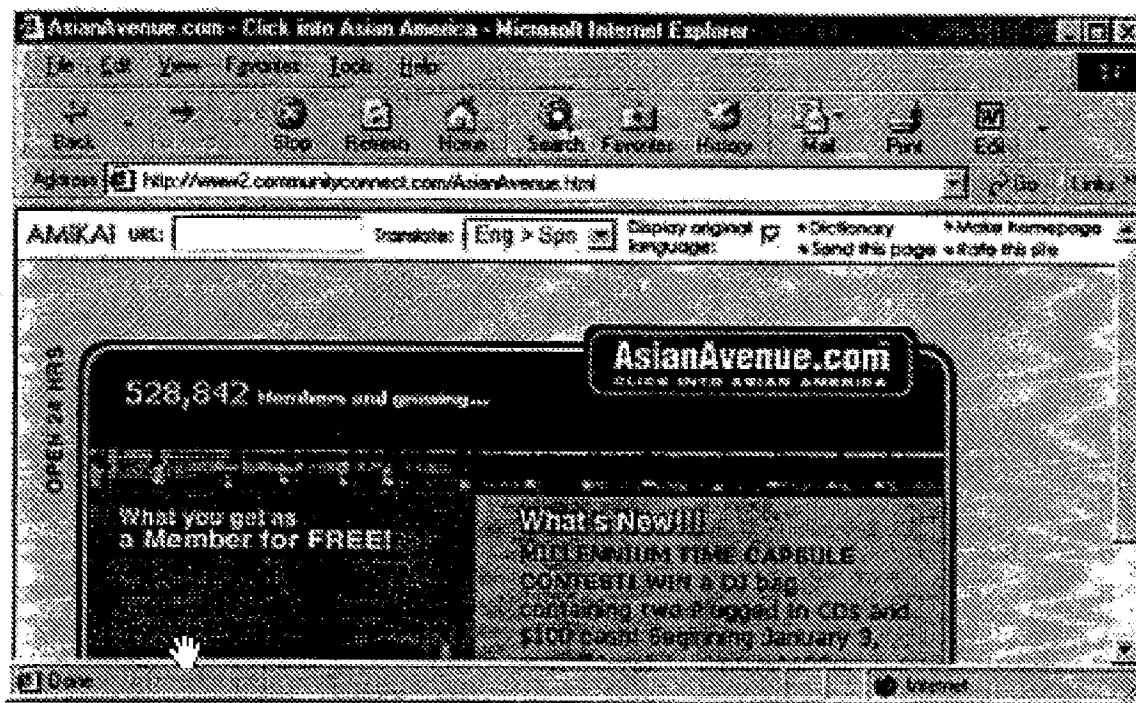
In addition Lee does not expressly teach but Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating registered dictionaries when the keyword is detected by said detecting section; wherein said the search request for the dictionary data specified by the keyword, is issued with respect to a plurality of dictionaries which are selected as search targets while characters of the candidate character string are being input until the input characters of the candidate character string are defined and finalized.

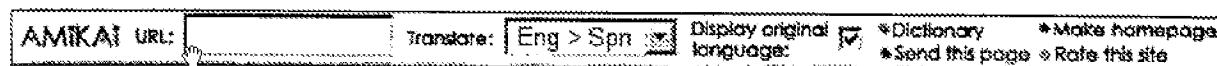
(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to

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select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)



2. Browser Frame - Members



See also Page 3 Section "Translated Multilingual Search Engine", discloses Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool that allows users enter a query in one language, and the Amikai Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of display out put from the program; wherein the at least one program is selected according to the character being input by the user as the character are being input as

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taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claim 16**,*

the rejection of claim 15 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating registered programs,

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu. Also see Page 3 Section "Translated Multilingual Search Engine", discloses Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool that allows users enter a query in one language, and the Amikai Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information of on the internet.)

Accordingly, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of display a menu screen indicating registered programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claim 17***

the rejection of claim 15 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen used for starting a program,

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of

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displaying a menu screen used for starting a program as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claim 18***

the rejection of claim 15 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen indicating conversion programs,

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of displaying a menu screen indicating conversion programs as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination

because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claim 19***

the rejection of claim 15 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Chin teaches:

displaying a menu screen in response to a predetermined operation in a state where the keyword is detected by said keyword detecting; and executing a process using the keyword depending on an item selected on the menu screen;

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu. Also see Page 3 Section "Translated Multilingual Search Engine", discloses Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool that allows users enter a query in one language, and the Amikai Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information of on the internet.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of displaying a menu screen in response to a predetermined operation in a state where the keyword is detected by said keyword detecting; and executing a process using the keyword depending on an item selected on the menu screen as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, and the Translated Multilingual Search Engine tool and Search Engine will translate the query into the target language before searching for matching information, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claims 1, 4, 8, 11, and 14** respectively,*

are directed a computer to perform the method of claims 15-19 respectively which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding **independent claims 20-24** respectively,

are directed a computer-readable storage medium to perform the method of claims 15-19 respectively which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding **independent claim 25**,

Lee teaches:

A method for processing, comprising: receiving a candidate character string input from a user;

(See Column 4, Lines 10-15→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the user interface allows the user to enter the input text string.)

selecting, by a processor, at least one program while characters of the input character string are being input by the user;

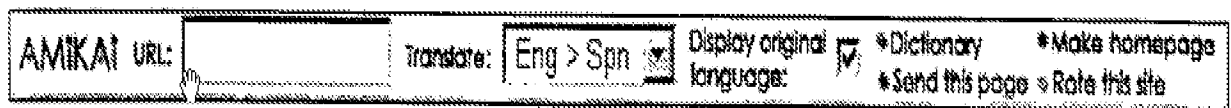
(See Fig. 1, 3 and 8 Steps 802-816 and at Column 15, Line 60 through Column 16, Line 30→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the user interface (UI 132) allows the user to enter the input text string at step 802; the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the search engine 134; wherein each of the typing models generates probable typing candidates based on the input text, as represented by steps 804(1)-804(N). At step 816, the converted language text is displayed at the UI 132 in the same in-line position on the screen that the user is continuing to enter phonetic text

In addition Lee does not expressly teach but Chin teaches:

display out put from the program; wherein the at least one program is selected according to the character being input by the user as the character are being input.

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

2. Browser Frame - Members



It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of display out put from the program; wherein the at least one program is selected according to the character being input by the user as the character are being input as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to anther, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select

the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

*Regarding **independent claims 26-27**,*

are directed a computer to perform the method of claims 15-16 respectively which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 2,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 1 and further comprise:

wherein said search request for the dictionary data specified by the keyword is issued with respect to a plurality of dictionaries which are selected as search targets while the characters of the candidate character string are being input until a define instruction is made to define and finalize the input characters of the candidate character string.

(See the Abstract→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input architecture has a search engine, one or more typing models, a language model, and one or more lexicons for different languages. Also Lee further discloses the user interface (UI 132) allows the user to enter the input text string at step 802; the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the search engine 134; wherein each of the typing models generates probable typing candidates based on the input text, as represented by steps 804(1)-804(N). At step 816,

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the converted language text is displayed at the UI 132 in the same in-line position on the screen that the user is continuing to enter phonetic text, See Lee at Fig. 1, 3 and 8 and at Column 15, Line 60 through Column 16, Line 30.)

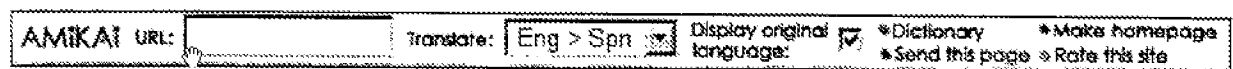
Claim3,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 1 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

2. Browser Frame - Members



It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would

have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

Claim 5,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller registers data of a corresponding relationship of the keyword and the corresponding attribute value, according to an interactive process.

(See the Abstract→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input architecture has a search engine, one or more typing models, a language model, and one or more lexicons for different languages. Also Lee further discloses the user interface (UI 132) allows the user to enter the input text string at step 802; the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the search engine 134; wherein each of the typing models generates probable typing candidates based on the input text, as represented by steps 804(1)-804(N). At step 816, the converted language text is displayed at the UI 132 in the same in-line position on the screen that the user is continuing to enter phonetic text, See Lee at Fig. 1, 3 and 8 and at Column 15, Line 60 through Column 16, Line 30.)

Claim 6,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller displays a program which cannot be started by the keyword on the menu screen with a format which indicates that the program cannot be started.

(See the Column 1, Lines 20-25→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input method and system that has error tolerance for both typographical errors that occur during text entry and conversion errors that occur during conversion from one language form to another language form.)

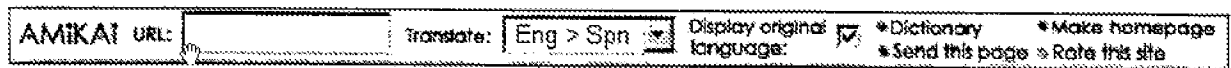
Claim 7,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 4 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

2. Browser Frame - Members



It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

Claim 9,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 8 and further comprise:

**wherein the controller registers data of a corresponding relationship
of the keyword and the program, according to an interactive process.**

(See Fig. 1, 3 and 8 and at Column 15, Line 60 through Column 16, Line 30→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input architecture has a search engine, one or more typing models, a language model, and one or more lexicons for different languages. Also Lee further discloses the user interface (UI 132) allows the user to

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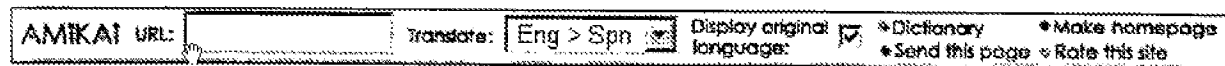
enter the input text string at step 802; the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the UI 132 passes input text string via the editor 204 to the search engine 134; wherein each of the typing models generates probable typing candidates based on the input text, as represented by steps 804(1)-804(N).)

Claim 10,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 8 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

(See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

2. Browser Frame - Members

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the

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candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to another, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

Claim 12,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 11 and further comprise:

wherein said controller displays a conversion program which cannot convert the keyword on the menu screen with a format which indicates that the program cannot convert.

(See the Column 1, Lines 20-25→ Lee discloses this limitation in that the language input method and system that has error tolerance for both typographical errors that occur during text entry and conversion errors that occur during conversion from one language form to another language form.)

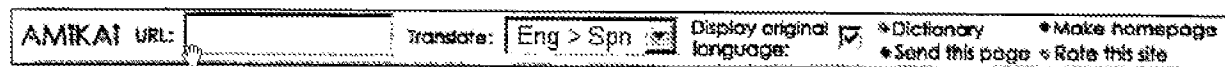
Claim 13,

Lee and Chin teach the method of claim 11 and further comprise:

wherein the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string.

See Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame"→Chin discloses this limitation in that when the AMIKAI browser allows user to select the design language from a dropdown menu, for example: "Eng > Spn", now the browser would be in Spanish.)

2. Browser Frame - Members



It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching of Lee, to include a means of the controller ends a started program in response to a selection made on the menu screen when a define instruction is made to define and finalize input characters of the candidate character string as taught by Chin. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the modify this combination because both Lee and Chin are from the same field of endeavor of teaching a method of converting input characters/string form one language to anther, and to achieve the predictable results of allowance user to select the design language from a dropdown menu to display in a browser, See Chin Section 1 Page 2 through Section 3 Page 4 "Language Dropdown" and "Browser Frame".)

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It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

The Arguments filed on 03/27/2008 with the RCE has been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See the above discussion for details.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner
06/04/2008

/Rachna S Desai/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2176